Try our affiliated browser extension - redirect to BreezeWiki automatically!

Swamp Gothic

Search

Page theme default light dark

Swamp Gothic	
Type	Fusional
Alignment	SVO
Head direction	Initial
Tonal	No
Declensions	Yes
Conjugations	Yes
Genders	3
Nouns decline according to...	
Case	**Number**
Definiteness	**Gender**
Verbs conjugate according to...	
Voice	**Mood**
Person	**Number**
Tense	**Aspect**
Meta-information	
Progress	6%

Statistics	
Nouns	0%
Verbs	0%
Adjectives	0%
Syntax	0%
Words	2000 of 1500

Creator	IHCOYC

Swamp Gothic is, together with the closely related Crimean Gothic, one of the few remaining remnants of the Ostrogothic language. It is spoken in a few villages in the marshy areas of Volhynia around the Pripyat and Bug rivers, in territory in contemporary Belarus and Ukraine.

Contents

1. Classification and Dialects
2. Historical phonology
3. Phonology
   - 3.1. Consonants
   - 3.2. Vowels
   - 3.3. Phonotactics
4. Writing System
5. Grammar
   - 5.1. Nouns
     - 5.1.1. **First declension, type A: non-palatal stems**
       - 5.1.1.1. **Nasal stem**
       - 5.1.1.2. **Neuter nasal stems**
     - 5.1.2. **First declension, type B: palatizing stems**
       - 5.1.2.1. **H-stem**

5.1.3. **First declension, type C: pre-palatized stems**
5.1.4. **Second declension, type A: invariant stems**
5.1.5. **Second declension, type B: palatizing stems**
5.1.6. **Second declension, type C: pre-palatized stems**
5.1.7. **Third declension, type A: invariant or nasal stems**
5.1.8. **Third declension, type B: palatizing stems**
5.1.9. **Fourth declension: N-stems**
5.1.9.1. **Masculine**
5.1.9.2. **Feminine**
5.1.9.3. **Neuter**
5.2. Adjectives
5.2.1. **Strong adjectives**
5.2.2. **Weak adjectives**
5.2.2.1. **Masculine**
5.2.2.2. **Feminine**
5.2.2.3. **Neuter**
5.3. Pronouns
5.3.1. **Personal pronouns**
5.3.2. **Demonstrative pronouns**
5.3.3. **Interrogative pronouns**
5.4. Verbs
5.4.1. ***nimõ*, "to take"**, immutable stem
5.4.1.1. **Present**
5.4.1.2. **Past**
5.4.2. ***jetõ*, "to name"**, mutable stem
5.4.2.1. **Present**
5.4.2.2. **Past**
5.4.3. ***vjesõ*, "to be"**, irregular
5.4.3.1. **Present**
5.4.3.2. **Past**
6. Syntax
6.1. **Prepositions**
6.1.1. **Prepositions with the accusative**
6.1.2. **Prepositions with the dative**

6.1.3. **Prepositions with the genitive**
6.1.4. **Prepositions with accusative or dative**
6.1.5. **Prepositions with accusative, dative, or genitive**
6.2. **Conjunctions**
6.3. **The noun phrase**
6.3.1. **Definiteness and indefiniteness**
6.3.2. **Strong and weak adjective phrases**
6.3.3. **The accusative case**
6.3.4. **The dative case**
6.3.5. **The genitive case**
6.4. **Adjectives**
6.4.1. **Comparison**
6.4.2. **Adverb formation**
6.5. **The verb phrase**
6.5.1. **Modal particles**
6.5.2. **The impersonal form**
7. Lexicon
7.1. **Swadesh list**
7.2. **Numbers**
7.3. **Further glossary**
8. Example text
8.1. **Bede's Ecclesiastical History**
8.2. **The Lord's Prayer**
8.3. **John 3:16**
8.4. **The 13th Warrior prayer**
9. Notes

Classification and Dialects

Swamp Gothic is an East Germanic language, descended from the language spoken by the Ostrogoths (Eastern Goths) who settled in Eastern Europe north of the Black Sea. There are two

major dialects of the language; the western Pripyat dialect and the eastern Berezina dialect. The two dialects are mutually intelligible, and the standard orthography serves for both of them. They differ mostly in the realization of nasal vowels.

The area between the Pripyat and the Berezina rivers is the home of Swamp Gothic.

Historical phonology

Swamp Gothic is an East Germanic language, and like its sister language Crimean Gothic it preserves a number of specifically East Germanic sound changes. ***vallaz** > Bible Gothic **waddjus** > *vađovs* "wall"; ***triwwiz** > **triggws** > *trinžovs* "true"; ***ajja** > ***addja** > *jožo* "egg"; cf. Crimean Gothic *ada*.[1]

1. Graphic *ai*, *au* > e, o. I am assuming that Ulfila, who assembled his own alphabet and was free to draw distinctions, spelled them all the same way because they sounded alike to him. **airþa** > **erto* > *jereto* "earth"
2. a/o, ā/ō > o/a
3. θ, ð > t, d; **þliuhan** > *teljuchõ* "flee"
4. q > k; hw > v; w > v **hwaila** > *vjelo* "while"; ***bliwa** > *blivo* "lead"
5. Open syllable rule: Closed syllables are reduced, in the following stages:
    1. Nasals: *N indicating either *n or *m not immediately followed by a vowel: aN, eN, iN, oN, uN → õ, ẽ, ẽ, õ, ỹ; **swinþs** > *svẽts* "strong"
    2. In a cluster of stops or fricatives + another consonant, the obstruent is deleted unless the cluster can occur word-initially; **nahts** > *nochs* "night"
    3. Liquids: eR, oR > eRe, oRo (see below)
    4. But final *-s* is preserved where it has grammatical significance, without regard to the nature of the resulting cluster. However, final *-s* will be lost after a palatized consonant: **fisks** > *višč* "fish" (nominative case).
6. Consonants are palatalized by an immediately following *j:
    - sj, zj > ʃ, ʒ
    - nj, lj, rj > ň, ľ, ř
    - tj, dj > ʧ, ʤ
    - bj, pj, mj, wj > bl, pl, ml, wl; ***betists** > *blešč* "best"

7. Prothesis: Before a word-initial vowel, j or w is usually inserted, depending on the vowel: je, ji wo, wu, but either ja or wa. Grammatical particles such as prepositions are not always affected: **asans** > *josons* "harvest, crop"
8. Palatalization. k, g, x > ts, *dz, *ʃ before or occasionally after e, i. This leads to regular alterations in the morphology.
9. Vowel quality shifts: All pairs of long/short vowels become differentiated as well by vowel quality:

    - a, ā > o, a
    - e, ē > je (with palatizations)
    - i, u > ɪ, ʊ
    - *ī, *ū, *ȳ > i, u, y

10. Breakup of liquid-final syllables: or, ol, er, el > oro, olo, ere, ele; **gards** > *horods* "town, enclosure"; **fairþs** > *vereds* "world"; **wairstwo** > *vorostva* "husband". This also holds true before semivowels; ***farwa** > *forovo* "color"
11. ur, ul, ir, il > syllabic r, l, ř, ľ
12. Word final stops are devoiced.
13. g > h; **dags** > *dohs* "day"

    1. Except in cases of VgC, in which g > j: **bagms** > *bojms* "tree"; **fugls** > *vujls* "bird"
    2. ŋg > ŋ, written *ng*.

14. hj > j
15. Word-initial *h* is often lost. Elsewhere, it becomes **ch**.
16. Word-initial *f* often becomes *v*.
17. VhV > VchV, and occasionally elsewhere; **hiuhma** > *juchmo* "heap, pile"
18. CwS, CuS > Covs; **fotus** > *fatovs* "foot"; **triggws** > *trinžovs* "true"
19. VfV > VvV

Phonology

While umlaut is not a feature of the inflectional system of Swamp Gothic, palatization does figure prominently and tends to be strongly regular. The following table indicates the palatized forms of the stops and sibilants. These are the palatizations that are marked specifically by diacriticals in the orthography.

Other consonants are subject to palatization besides these; for these, a following *j* in the orthography indicates the consonant quality.

Velar	Palatal
t	č
k	č / š
d	đ
h	ž
(g)	ž
z	ž
s	š
sk	šč
st	šč

Consonants

	Labial		**Coronal**		**Palatal**		**Velar**	
Nasal	m		n		ɲ		ŋ	
Plosive	p^j $p^ɣ$	b^j $b^ɣ$	$t^ɣ$ (t^j > ʧ)	$d^ɣ$ (d^j > ʤ)	ʧ	ʤ	$k^ɣ$ (k^j > ʧ)	(*$g^ɣ$ > ɦ; *g^j > ʒ)
Affricate			ts	dz	ʃtʃ			
Fricative			s	z	ʃ	ʒ	x	ɦ
Trill			r		ɾ̃			
Lateral			l		ʎ			
Approximant	ʋ				j			

Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i ɪ	ɨ	ʊ u y
Mid	e ɛ		o ɔ
Open		ʌ	ɑ

	Front	Central	Back
Close			ỹ
Mid	ɛ̃		ɔ̃
Open			ɑ̃

Phonotactics

The maximal size of a syllable in Swamp Gothic is SCCVCS, where S is either *s* or *š*. While Swamp Gothic exhibits a large number of consonant clusters, generally only those clusters that can begin a word can begin a syllable, and there is a historic preference for open syllables. The exception is for grammatical *-s* when it appears in noun paradigms, and is generally preserved.

The stressed syllable is rather unpredictable. It is almost always the first syllable of the "historic root". This means that various inflectional features, such as the imperfective prefixes of the verb, do not affect the accent; nor do modifying particles such as *on-*, *bi-*, or *vỹ-*. It is complicated, however, by the large number of epenthetic syllables added during the history of the language. The many words in which formerly syllabic *l* and *r* sounds attract epenthetic vowels are affected. One or another of the resulting vowels is stressed and the other reduced. This is also a dialect difference; the western dialects favor the first vowel - *volofs* /'ʊɔ.ɬʌfs/ "wolf" - while the eastern dialects favor the second: /ʊʌ.'ɬɔfs/.

Writing System

For most of its history, Swamp Gothic was a purely oral language. The standard orthography was devised by the missionary Fjodor Polešuk in the late nineteenth century, and is meant to create a written norm that applies equally to the eastern and western dialects.

The two dialects differ in their realization of the historically nasal vowel sounds, written Ã, Ẽ, Õ, and Ỹ. In the more conservative, western Pripyat dialect, these sounds are realized as short nasal vowels. In the eastern Berezina dialect, the nasal feature of the vowels is dropped and the underlying vowels are lengthened, making Ã, Ẽ, and Õ identical in realization to Á, É, and Ó. The historic nasal feature is retained in the orthography. The dialect spoken in the Pinsk area varies in the adoption of this sound change, although the substitution of /o:/ for /ɔ̃/ is usual in when Õ appears as the infinitive ending of the verb. In ordinary speech the majority of speakers drop the nasal quality in closed syllables, and preserve it in open syllables.

The two dialects also differ in their realization of the sound represented by the character F, which in the western dialects is /f/ and in the eastern dialects /ɸ/. The westernmost dialects also realize L as /w/ unless it appears between two high vowels; this is considered extremely basilectal and rustic.

A number of digraphs are used: *ch* represents /x/, and *lj* and *nj* will be realized as /ʎ/ and /ɲ/ respectively, and /i:/ is represented by *ij*.

The letter G was formerly used as a sort of an opposite to J; where *j* was written to indicate a palatized pronunciation, *g* would be used with a non-palatal consonant. This written convention is obsolete except in the digraph *ng* representing /ŋ/.

Letter	Sound	Letter	Sound
A a	[ɑ],	Á á	[ɑ:]
Ã ã	[ɑ̃] ~ [ɑ:]	B b	[b]
C c	[ʦ]	Č č	[ʧ]
D d	[d]	Ď đ	[ʤ]
E e	[ɛ]	É é	[e:]
Ẽ ẽ	[ɛ̃] ~ [e:]	F f	[f] ~ [ɸ]
G g	see text	H h	[ɦ]

I i	[ɪ] ~ [ɨ]	J j	[j]
K k	[k]	L l	[l]
M m	[m]	N n	[n], [ŋ]
O o	[ɔ] ~ [ʌ]	Õ õ	[ɔ̃] ~ [oː]
Ó ó	[oː]	P p	[p]
R r	[r] ~ [ɾ]	S s	[s]
Š š	[ʃ]	T t	[t]
U u	[u], [uː]	V v	[ʊ]
Y y	[y]	Ỹ ỹ	[ỹ] ~ [yː]
Z z	[z]	Ž ž	[ʒ]

Grammar

Nouns

First declension, type A: non-palatal stems

The first declension contains masculine and neuter consonant stems. Historically, these are *a*-stems, and *o*-stems in Indo-European. For stems whose final consonant is subject to palatization changes, several pattens emerge. For roots with non-palatal stems subject to palatization, the genitive singular and plural will be subject to change. For stems whose final consonant is already in the palatized series, it is the dative singular and plural that change. The consonant to which the root changes back is lexical.

As in most Indo-European languages, for neuters the nominatives and accusatives are identical. Masculine nouns of this declension have *-s* in the nominative.

volofs, "wolf" (m)

	Number			
	Singular		**Plural**	

	Written	Phonetic	Written	Phonetic
Nominative	volofs	vɔɬʌfs	volofas	vɔɬʌfɑs
Vocative	volof	vɔɬʌf	volofas	vɔɬʌfɑs
Genitive	volofis	vɔɬʌfɪs	volofje	vɔɬʌfjɛ
Dative	volofo	vɔɬʌfɔ	volofõ	vɔɬʌfɔ̃
Accusative	volof	vɔɬʌf	volofa	vɔɬʌfɑ

Also declined like *volofs*: *vujls* "bird", *himils* "heaven", *lebs* "bread", *ljubs* "leaf", *vlabs* "grease" and many more.

Note also that in this declension, a distinction is drawn that does not entirely map onto gender in Swamp Gothic. **Animate** nouns that name people or familiar animals, such as *volofs* and *vujls*, have *-a* in the accusative plural, but *-as* in the nominative and vocative plurals. Inanimate masculine nouns have *-as* in both. Neuter nouns will have *-a* in all forms.

Nasal stem

ščẽs, "stone" (m)

	Number			
	Singular		Plural	
	Written	Phonetic	Written	Phonetic
Nominative	ščẽs	ʃʧẽs	ščenas	ʃʧɛnɑs
Vocative	ščẽ	ʃʧẽn	ščenas	ʃʧɛnɑs
Genitive	ščenis	ʃʧɛnɪs	ščenje	ʃʧɛnjɛ
Dative	ščeno	ʃʧɛnɔ	ščenõ	ʃʧɛnɔ̃
Accusative	ščẽ	ʃʧẽn	ščenas	ʃʧɛnɑs

Also declined like *ščens*: *čudõs* "people, folk, nation".

Neuter nasal stems

korõ (n) "grain".

	Number			
	Singular		Plural	
	Written	Phonetic	Written	Phonetic
Nominative	korõ	kɔrɔ̃	korona	kɔrɔnɑ
Vocative	korõ	kɔrɔ̃	korona	kɔrɔnɑ
Genitive	koronis	koronɪs	koronje	kɔrɔnjɛ
Dative	korono	kɔrɔnɔ	koronõ	kɔrɔnɔ̃
Accusative	korõ	kɔrɔ̃	korona	kɔrɔnɑ

Also declined like *korõ*: *ogorõ* (n) "fruit", *jezorõ* (n) "iron", and many more.

First declension, type B: palatizing stems

vorod "word" (n)

	Number			
	Singular		Plural	
	Written	Phonetic	Written	Phonetic
Nominative	vorod	vɔrɔt	voroda	vɔrɔdɑ
Vocative	vorod	vɔrɔt	voroda	vɔrɔdɑ
Genitive	vorođis	vɔrɔʤɪs	vorođje	vɔrɔʤɛ
Dative	vorodo	vɔrɔdɔ	vorodõ	vɔrɔdɔ̃

Accusative	vorod	vɔrɔt	voroda	vɔrɔdɑ

Many Swamp Gothic nouns are declined like *vorod*, including *jets* "oath" (m), *višč* "fish" (m), *vẽds* "wind" (m), *vosts* "twig" (m). The masculines all lose the *-s* prefix in the vocative and accusative cases. Masculines also have *-as* in the nominative and accusative plural.

H-stem

Historically, these nouns have *-g* as the final vowel of the stem, which regularly changes to *-h* in Swamp Gothic. This becomes *-ž* before the palatizing genitive endings.

dohs, "day" (m)

	Number			
	Singular		**Plural**	
	Written	**Phonetic**	**Written**	**Phonetic**
Nominative	dohs	dɔs	dohas	dɔɦɑs
Vocative	doh	dɔɦ	dohas	dɔɦɑs
Genitive	dožis	dɔʒɪs	dožje	dɔʒjə
Dative	doho	dɔɦɔ	dohõ	dɔɦ̃ɔ
Accusative	doh	dɔɦ	dohas	dɔɦɑs

Also declined like *dohs*: *vehs* "road" and *vihs* "soldier".

First declension, type C: pre-palatized stems

herežis, "shepherd" (m)

	Number	
	Singular	**Plural**

	Written	Phonetic	Written	Phonetic
Nominative	herežis	ɦɛrɛʒɪs	herežas	ɦɛrɛʒɑs
Vocative	hereži	ɦɛrɛʒɪ	herežas	ɦɛrɛʒɑs
Genitive	herežis	ɦɛrɛʒɪs	herežij	ɦɛrɛʒi:
Dative	heredo	ɦɛrɛdɔ	heredõ	ɦɛrɛdɔ̃
Accusative	hereži	ɦɛrɛʒɪ	hereža	ɦɛrɛʒɑ

Other nouns declined like *herežis* include *onis* "end", *vičis* "wheat" (dative stem *vit-*), *ličis* "doctor, physician" (dative stem *lik-*)

bođi, "bed" (n)

	Number			
	Singular		Plural	
	Written	Phonetic	Written	Phonetic
Nominative	bođi	bɔdʒɪ	bođja	bɔdʒjɑ
Vocative	bođi	bɔdʒɪ	bođja	bɔdʒjɑ
Genitive	bođis	bɔdʒɪs	bođij	bɔdʒi:
Dative	bodo	bɔdɔ	bodõ	bɔdɔ̃
Accusative	bođi	bɔdʒɪ	bođja	bɔdʒjɑ

Other nouns declined like *bođi* include *neči* "net", *veđi* "vow", *čẽđi* "family".

Second declension, type A: invariant stems

The second declension is historically the 'o' declension, corresponding to the Indo-European h_2 declension. Most nouns of this declension are feminine in

gender.

hibo, "gift" (f)

	Number			
	Singular		Plural	
	Written	Phonetic	Written	Phonetic
Nominative	hibo	ɦɪbɔ	hibos	ɦɪbɔs
Vocative	hibo	ɦɪbɔ	hibos	ɦɪbɔs
Genitive	hibas	ɦɪbɑs	hiba	ɦɪbɑ
Dative	hibje	ɦɪbjɛ	hibẽ	ɦɪbɛ̃
Accusative	hibo	ɦɪbɔ	hibos	ɦɪbɔs

Also declined like *hibo*: *ovo* "river", *koro* "care", *njelo* "needle", *gorovo* "ditch", *vjelo* "time", *runo* "secret", and many more.

Second declension, type B: palatizing stems

The only place the palatizing stems of this declension alter the root is in the dative singular.

jereto, "earth" (f)

	Number			
	Singular		Plural	
	Written	Phonetic	Written	Phonetic
Nominative	jereto	jɛrɛtɔ	jeretos	jɛrɛtɔs
Vocative	jereto	jɛrɛtɔ	jeretos	jɛrɛtɔs
Genitive	jeretas	jɛrɛtɑs	jereta	jɛrɛtɑ

Dative	jereče	jɛrɛʧɛ	jeretẽ	jɛrɛtẽ
Accusative	jereto	jɛrɛtɔ	jeretos	jɛrɛtɔs

Many nouns are declined like *jereto*, including *bludo* "question", *böko* "book", *heredo* "herd", *soroho* "pain", and many more.

Second declension, type C: pre-palatized stems

These technically belong to this declension despite the divergent appearance of their nominatives. Being palatized already, the root does not change.

bõđi, "band" (f)

	Number			
	Singular		**Plural**	
	Written	**Phonetic**	**Written**	**Phonetic**
Nominative	bõđi	bɔ̃ʤɪ	bõđas	bɔ̃ʤɑs
Vocative	bõđi	bɔ̃ʤɪ	bõđas	bɔ̃ʤɑs
Genitive	bõđas	bõđɑs	bõđa	bɔ̃ʤɑ
Dative	bõđje	bɔ̃ʤɛ	bõđẽ	bɔ̃ʤɛ̃
Accusative	bõđi	bɔ̃ʤɪ	bõđas	bɔ̃ʤɑs

Many other nouns are declined like *bõđi*, including *heči* "field", *movi* "virgin", *voščі* "clothes", *horođi* "city", and many more.

Third declension, type A: invariant or nasal stems

The third declension continues the Proto-Germanic i-stems and u-stems. These are masculine or feminine nouns.

orõs, "arm" (m)

	Number			
	Singular		Plural	
	Written	Phonetic	Written	Phonetic
Nominative	orõs	ɔrɔ̃s	oromjes	ɔrʌmjɛs
Vocative	orõ	ɔrɔ̃	oromjes	ɔrʌmjɛs
Genitive	oroms	ɔrʌms	oromje	ɔrʌmjɛ
Dative	oromo	ɔrʌmɔ	oromẽ	ɔrʌmɛ̃
Accusative	orõ	ɔrɔ̃	oromẽ	ɔrʌmɛ̃

Many other nouns are declined like *orõs*, includibg *boroms* "breast" (f), *čẽs* (oblique stem *čen-*) "woman" (f), *vẽs* (oblique stem *ven-*) "friend" (c), *homỹs* (oblique stem *homun-*) (f) "memory", and *mỹs* (oblique stem *mun-*) "thought" (m). Most nouns in *-ovs* decline under this pattern, such as *fatovs* (m) "foot".

Third declension, type B: palatizing stems

The palatization here is simple. All plural forms get palatized.

oroblets, "work" (f)

	Number			
	Singular		Plural	
	Written	Phonetic	Written	Phonetic
Nominative	oroblets	ɔrʌbʎɛts	oroblečes	ɔrʌbʎɛʧɛs
Vocative	oroblet	ɔrʌbʎɛt	oroblečes	ɔrʌbʎɛʧɛs
Genitive	oroblets	ɔrʌbʎɛts	orobleče	ɔrʌbʎɛʧɛ
Dative	orobleto	ɔrʌbʎɛtɔ	oroblečẽ	ɔrʌbʎɛʧɛ̃
Accusative	oroblet	ɔrʌbʎɛt	oroblečẽ	ɔrʌbʎɛʧɛ̃

Many other nouns are declined like *oroblets*, including *bolohs* "belly" (m), *mots* "meat" (m), *stods* "place" (m), *fljuhs* (m) "fly", *õst* "favor" (f), *đeds* "act, deed", *haborots* "birth" (f), *huds* "thought" (f), *vorots* "root" (f).

Note that there are no pre-palatizing nouns in the third declension, because ancestrally all of these nouns were i-stems.

Fourth declension: N-stems

These are nouns that take a suffix *n* with a theme vowel in the oblique cases. Since nouns in *n* are almost always invariant, these nouns do not exhibit palatalization variations. These nouns can be masculine, feminine, or neuter.

Masculine

hono, "chicken" (m)

	Number			
	Singular		Plural	
	Written	Phonetic	Written	Phonetic
Nominative	hono	ɦɔnʌ	honõs	ɦɔnʓs
Vocative	hono	ɦɔnʌ	honõs	ɦɔnʓs
Genitive	honẽs	ɦɔnɛ̃s	hononje	ɦɔnʌnjɛ
Dative	honẽ	ɦɔnɛ̃	honõ	ɦɔnʓ
Accusative	honõ	ɦɔnʓ	honõs	ɦɔnʓs

Many nouns are declined like *hono*, including *atta* "father", *bljumo* "flower", *mjeno* "month", *snoho* "shirt, tunic", and many others.

Feminine

čunga, "tongue, language" (f)

	Number			
	Singular		Plural	
	Written	Phonetic	Written	Phonetic
Nominative	čunga	ʧuŋgɑ	čungẽs	ʧuŋgɛ̃s
Vocative	čunga	ʧuŋgɑ	čungẽs	ʧuŋgɛ̃s
Genitive	čungẽs	ʧuŋgɛ̃s	čungana	ʧuŋgɑnʌ
Dative	čungẽ	ʧuŋgɛ̃	čungẽ	ʧuŋgɛ̃
Accusative	čungẽ	ʧuŋgɛ̃	čungẽs	ʧuŋgɛ̃s

monohje, "crowd" (f)

	Number			
	Singular		Plural	
	Written	Phonetic	Written	Phonetic
Nominative	monohje	mɔnʌɦjɛ	monohjẽs	mɔnʌɦjɛns
Vocative	monohje	mɔnʌɦjɛ	monohjẽs	mɔnʌɦjẽs
Genitive	monohjẽs	mɔnʌɦjẽs	monohjena	mɔnʌɦjɛnɑ
Dative	monohjẽ	mɔnʌɦjɛ̃	monohjẽ	mɔnʌɦjɛ̃
Accusative	monohjẽ	mɔnʌɦjɛ̃	monohjẽs	mɔnʌɦjẽs

Neuter

hereta, "heart" (n)

	Number			
	Singular		Plural	
	Written	Phonetic	Written	Phonetic
Nominative	hereta	ɦɛrɨtɑ	heretano	ɦɛrɨtɑnɔ
Vocative	hereta	ɦɛrɨtɑ	heretano	ɦɛrɨtɑnɔ
Genitive	heretẽs	ɦɛrɨtɛ̃s	heretonje	ɦɛrɨtʌnjɛ
Dative	heretẽ	ɦɛrɨtɛ̃	heretõ	ɦɛrɨtɔ̃
Accusative	hereta	ɦɛrɨtɑ	heretano	ɦɛrɨtɑnɔ

Adjectives

As in other Germanic languages, adjectives are either strong or weak, depending on the syntax of the noun phrase. Adjectives also agree in case, gender, and number with the nouns they modify. On the other hand, many of the distinctive features of adjective declension have been dropped in Swamp Gothic.

Strong adjectives

Strong adjectives are of two types:

- The first group uses first declension endings in the masculine and neuter forms, and second declension forms in the feminine. These bear inflections identical to the corresponding nouns.
- The second group uses third declension forms corresponding to the gender of the modified noun. In the strong paradigm, these too are identical to the corresponding noun inflections.

Weak adjectives

All weak adjectives are declined in a way similar to fourth declension nouns, and derived by rule from that declension. Where a nasal vowel appears in the noun paradigm, in the adjective paradigm the vowel is denasalised and the nasal consonant appears instead as *m* in the dative, and *n* in other cases or when followed by another consonant.

Masculine

bilẽdo, "blind" (m)

	Number	
	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	bilẽdo	bilẽdons
Vocative	bilẽdo	bilẽdons
Genitive	bilẽdens	bilẽdonje
Dative	bilẽdem	bilẽdom
Accusative	bilẽdon	bilẽdons

Feminine

bilẽda, "blind" (f)

	Number	
	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	bilẽda	bilẽdans
Vocative	bilẽda	bilẽdans
Genitive	bilẽdans	bilẽdana
Dative	bilẽdam	bilẽdam
Accusative	bilẽdan	bilẽdans

Neuter

bilẽda, "blind" (m)

	Number	
	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	bilẽda	bilẽdano
Vocative	bilẽda	bilẽdano
Genitive	bilẽdens	bilẽdonje
Dative	bilẽdem	bilẽdom
Accusative	bilẽda	bilẽdano

Pronouns

Personal pronouns

Subject pronouns are not routinely dropped in Swamp Gothic, though they can be and frequently are dropped when clarity allows it. In the past tense their use is more mandatory, since the past tense verb forms are declined according to gender and number rather than being conjugated by grammatical person. Here, too, the pronouns can be dropped once the identity of the subject is established.

	I	**we**	**you (singular)**	**you (plural)**	**he**	**she**	**it**	**they (m)**	**t**
Nominative	jič	viš	tu	jus	jiš	ši	jičo	jéš	j
Accusative	mič	vỹčis	tuk	jivis	jino	jijo	jičo	jẽs	j
Genitive	ména	vỹsoro	čéna	jivoro	jiš	jižas	jiš	jiže	j
Dative	miš	vỹsis	tus	jivis	jima	jijé	jima	jẽ	j

Demonstrative pronouns

In many cases, these have the force of an article.

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neut
Nominative	so	sá	to	té	tos	tá
Genitive	čis	čiza	čis	čiže	čižá	čiž
Dative	tam	čiže	tam	čem	čem	čen
Accusative	ton	tá	to	tõs	tas	tá

Interrogative pronouns

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neut
Nominative	vos	vá	vo	vé	vos	vá
Genitive	vis	vizas	vis	viže	vižá	viž
Dative	vam	viže	vam	vem	vem	ven
Accusative	vono	vá	vo	võs	vas	vá

Verbs

The Swamp Gothic verb is much less well preserved than the noun. The conjugated past tenses have been replaced by a form that does not inflect for person, but rather for the gender and number of the subject; in origin it is a participle. The present tense also serves as a future tense, and can be made explicitly future by adding an adverbial particle. Because of this, the distinction between strong and weak verbs is much less salient, if not entirely gone, in Swamp Gothic.

On the other hand, the past tenses inflect for perfective versus imperfective

states via a number of unpredictable variants.

In the present tense, the endings of the strong verbs have generally prevailed. The dual number is lost, as is the Gothic second weak conjugation.

So in essence, the conjugations of Swamp Gothic have been reduced to two: the immutable and the mutable stems. The strong/weak distinction persists in the formation of the preterit and participles.

nimõ, "to take", immutable stem

Present

		Singular			Plural			
		First	Second	Third	First	Second	Third	Imp
Indicative	Written	nimo	nimiš	nimič	nimõ	nimič	nimõt	n
	Phonetic	nʲɪmɔ	nʲɪmɪʃ	nʲɪmɪʧ	nʲɪmɔ̃	nʲɪmɪʧ	nʲɪmɔ̃t	n

		Singular			Plural		
		First	Second	Third	First	Second	Thi
Subjunctive	Written	nimó	nimješ	nimje	nimjemo	nimječ	nimje
	Phonetic	nʲɪmo:	nʲɪmjeʃ	nʲɪmje	nʲɪmjemɔ	nʲɪmjeʧ	nʲɪmj

Past

		Singular			Plura	
		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Femini
Perfective	Written	nimono	nimonje	nimona	nimonõs	nimonj
	Phonetic	nʲɪmɔnɔ	nʲɪmɔnjɛ	nʲɪmɔnɑ	nʲɪmɔnɔ̃s	nʲɪmɔnj

		Singular				
		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	
Imperfective	Written	honimono	honimonje	honimona	honimonõs	
	Phonetic	ɦɔnʲɪmɔnɔ	ɦɔnʲɪmɔnjɛ	ɦɔnʲɪmɔnɑ	ɦɔnʲɪmɔnɔ̃s	

***jetõ*, "to name", mutable stem**

Present

		Singular			Plural			Bot
		First	Second	Third	First	Second	Third	Impers
Indicative	Written	jeto	ječiš	ječič	jetõ	ječič	jetõt	jeto
	Phonetic	jɛtɔ	jɛʧɪʃ	jɛʧɪʧ	jɛtɔ̃	jɛʧɪʧ	jɛtɔ̃t	jɛtɔ

		Singular			Plural			
		First	Second	Third	First	Second	Third	
Subjunctive	Written	jetó	ječješ	ječje	ječjemo	ječječ	ječjeno	
	Phonetic	jɛto:	jɛʧjeʃ	jɛʧje	jɛʧjemɔ	jɛʧjeʧ	jɛʧjenɔ	

Past

		Singular			Plural	
		Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminin

Perfective	**Written**	jetono	jetonje	jetona	jetonõs	jetonjẽs
	Phonetic	jɛtɔnɔ	jɛtɔnjɛ	jɛtɔnɑ	jɛtɔnɔ̃s	jɛtɔnjɛ̃s

		Singular			**Plu**	
		Masculine	**Feminine**	**Neuter**	**Masculine**	**Femi**
Imperfective	**Written**	bijetono	bijetonje	bijetona	bijetonõs	bijet
	Phonetic	bɪjɛtɔnɔ	bɪjɛtɔnjɛ	bɪjɛtɔnɑ	bɪjɛtɔnɔ̃s	bɪjɛt

vjesõ, "to be", irregular

Present

		Singular			**Plural**			**Bot**
		First	**Second**	**Third**	**First**	**Second**	**Third**	**Impers**
Indicative	**Written**	jẽ	jiš	jišt	šõ	šič	šẽt	šod
	Phonetic	jɛ̃	jɪʃ	jɪʃt	ʃɔ̃	ʃɪʧ	ʃɛ̃t	ʃɔd

		Singular			**Plural**			
		First	**Second**	**Third**	**First**	**Second**	**Third**	**Imp**
Subjunctive	**Written**	šó	šeš	še	šemo	šeč	šeno	š
	Phonetic	ʃo:	ʃeʃ	ʃe	ʃemɔ	ʃeʧ	ʃenɔ	ʃ

Past

The past tense of *vjesõ* is regular, and inflected for gender and number, agreeing

with the subject.

- Perfective: *vjaro* &c.
- Imperfective: *bino* &c.

Syntax

Vo af chudo čẽs, nivis ši kõ poloh čuchje?

Generally speaking, the syntax of Swamp Gothic is quite free, and the language relies on case markers rather than word order to define the syntactic roles of words and phrases. The default word order is SVO. Adjectives can either precede or follow nouns.

Prepositions

Prepositions can take any of the oblique cases.

Prepositions with the accusative

These prepositions govern the accusative case:

- *for* "before, in front of"
- *inoch* "without"
- *drech* "through, by"
- *unnar* "under, beneath"
- *vidro* "against, contrary to, backwards from"

Prepositions with the dative

- *af* "of, from, composed of"
- *du* "to"
- *olje* "except, but for"
- *foro* "for"
- *ferem* "from"
- *njevo* "near to"
- *o* "of, from"
- *us* "out of, from"

Prepositions with the genitive

- *čil* "at, by, with"
- *šej* "with, at, in the company of"

Prepositions with accusative or dative

- *bi* "by, around"
- *hẽdro* "behind, around"
- *mit* w. acc. "against"; w. dat. "with"
- *on* - w. acc. "through, towards, along"; w. dat. "on, upon"
- *ot* "at, by, to"
- *ovar* "after, according to"
- *u* "under"
- *uvor* "over"
- *ỹd* w. acc. "until, up to, as far as"; w. dat. "for"

Prepositions with accusative, dative, or genitive

- *in* w. acc. "into, at, towards"; w. dat. "in, inside, among"; w. gen. "because of"

Conjunctions

- *u*, "and"; *u viščas u vujlas* "both fish and birds"
- *jeto* "either, or"; *jeto lõdo jeto sevo* or *jeto lõdo ve sevo* "either by land or by sea" (BG **aiþþau**)
- *och* "but"
- *ók* "also, since, because"
- *ja* "also, too"
- *toruch* "therefore"
- *vỹči* "for, since, because"
- *toči* "so that, in order to"
- *jobe* "if"
- *nibe* "but if"
- *vis* "if"
- *nivis* "unless"
- *své, svo* "like, as"
- *tõ* "then, next"
- *tẽ* "than"
- *vjevo* "how" (BG **hvaiwa**)

The noun phrase

Definiteness and indefiniteness

Swamp Gothic can use the demonstrative adjective *so, sá, to* as a definite article: *so ščẽs* "the stone", *sá jereto* "the earth", *to vorod* "the word". The same adjective can be used to mean "this": *vorod to*, "this word". Generally, when used as an article *so* precedes the word, and when used as a modifier it follows the word.

The definite article is much less used in Swamp Gothic than in English or French, and is usually omitted where the referent is otherwise clear. A text full of definite articles will have a decidedly stuffy and formal feel, like an English text full of "heretofore" and "aforesaid". The core meaning of a definite phrase in Swamp Gothic is closer to "that same...."

The definite article comes into its own when converting an adjective into a noun: *reds* "brave"; *tos redans* "the brave women". The adjective will in these phrases be in the strong or weak form depending on the animate or inanimate state of the referent.

Strong and weak adjective phrases

Swamp Gothic preserves the separate strong and weak adjective declensions, as do other Germanic languages. But, with the relatively restricted use of articles in Swamp Gothic, the weak form has other uses.

It is used, as expected, in definite noun phrases.

It is also used as a marker of animacy, and will be used predicatively for adjectives describing animate beings. Animate beings are people, animals, trees (not plants), vehicles, and the names of rivers, countries, mountains, and bodies of water:

- *njevo ščenõ mičilõ* "near the large stones"

-but-

- *njevo bojmõ mičilom* "near the large trees"

The weak form is also used predicatively when the subject to be described is animate:

- *Meniščas šẽt bilẽdons* "The people are blind" (not ***Meniščas šẽt bilẽdas*)

The accusative case

The accusative case is used with prepositions that take the accusative. It is also used as the predicate of transitive verbs.

Double accusatives are possible when the underlying meaning of a verb takes two objects:

- *Jéš jetonõs jino Jesum* - "They named him Jesus"
- *Ši léšiđe jijas monohjẽ ovar fatovspjeleka.* "She taught them a lot about soccer."

The accusative case is also used with impersonal verbs idiomatically. *Hungžõ* "to be hungry" and *torošõ* "to be thirsty" typically take accusative subjects, and are conjugated in the impersonal form:

- *Hungžodo mič* "I am hungry".

The dative case

The accusative case is used with prepositions that take the dative. It is, of course, the case for the beneficiary or topic of bi-transitive verbs.

A number of verbs can take what in English would be direct objects in the dative, such as:

- *beregõ* "keep, preserve"
- *fračõ "understand"*
- *kučõ* "kiss"
- *overepõ* "discard, throw out, throw away"

The verb *onhofjõ* "answer" takes both dative and accusative; dative for the person who is answered, and accusative for the reply itself.

Several adjectives require a dative complement. These include:

- *borochs* "useful for"
- *chuds* "good, good for"
- *kỹds* "known, known to"
    - *vỹkỹds* "unknown to"
    - *svékỹds* "obvious to"
- *mádohs* "angry at"

- *ožec* (stem *ožet-*) "easy, easy to"
- *skolods* "guilty of, liable to"

In addition to these specific adjectives, it follows comparatives and translates English "than"

- *Svẽtazo tus jišt.* "He is stronger than you."

The dative is also used instrumentally to identify means or instrumemts:

- *Ši homro slahonje hobit jiš.* "She struck his head with a hammer."

The genitive case

Several prepositions govern the genitive. The genitive case is used, as in English, to identify possessors. Unlike some other Germanic languages, the genitive of personal pronouns is an invariant case form rather than an adjective. Genitives can be used cumulatively:

- *jižas vorostvẽs hỹds* "her husband's dog"

A number of adjectives take a genitive complement:

- *fuls* "full (of); *mjedovs fuls* "full of liquor"
- *frija* "free (of)"
- *lazovs* "empty of, free from"
- *verets* "worthy of"
- *vons* "lacking in, needful of"

The adverb *filu* "much", and the noun *nevechs* "no one, nothing" also can take genitive complements. In these constructions, verbs usually agree with the notional number rather than the formal grammatical number: *nevechs herežij ljebõt* "none of the shepards stayed". The genitive is also used with most numbers greater than two.

The genitive case of the weak neuter adjective is one way to make an adverb from an adjective: *bilẽdens* "blindly".

Adjectives

Comparison

Adjectives form a comparative with the suffix *-azo* (for first or second declension

adjectives) or *-izo* (third and fourth declensions), and superlatives in *-usto* (first/second declensions) and *-isto* (third and fourth declensions): Third declension adjectives in *-ovs* drop the *-ov* before adding the endings.

- *svẽts - svẽtazo - svẽtusto* "strong, stronger, strongest" (BG **swinþs**)
- *horodovs - horodizo - horodisto* "hard, harder, hardest" (BG **hardus**)

Adverb formation

A number of ways to regularly form adverbs from adjectives exist in Swamp Gothic:

- The adjective may be cast into the genitive case.
- The suffixes *-ubo* (first/second declension) or *-ibo* (third/fourth declension) may be added: *svẽtubo* "strongly", *horodibo* "with difficulty."

The verb phrase

Modal particles

Swamp Gothic has a number of modal particles that modify verbs with respect to modality, tense, and aspect. Historically, many of these were former verbs, mostly preterit-present verbs, that lost their inflections in the analogical paring down of the Swamp Gothic verb. These include:

- *ni* - negation. The negative particle functions syntactically like a modal particle. (BG **ni**)
- *mu* - futurity. Converts a present indicative or subjunctive into a future statement. Can also be used with the past formation, in which case it means "will have" (< ***munnan**)

vos uch lóbje on jima ni mu kiščič nje, och liben mu habje on jevẽ
"whoever believes (SUBJ) in him will not ever get lost (IND), but will have (SUBJ) life in eternity"

- *vurus* - formerly. Adds a past and perfective aspect to any word with which it is used.

Jažõ jišt Britannia in sevo; mẽ vurus jetonõs tẽ Albion.
"Britannia is an island in the sea; but formerly it was called Albion."

- *kõ* - ability, "can, is able"

- *kẽšči* - possibility or doubt; "maybe"
- *má* = obligation; "must, shall" (< ***munnan**)
- *vỹš* - hope, desire. (< BG **wilja**)
- *durš* - dare
- *eč* - "even, indeed, anyways"
- *jẽhong* or *hong* - "already, finally, just, at last, for once"
- *dá* - "indeed, after all"

The modal particles typically immediately precede the verb. The verb bears its normal inflections for person and number (if present indicative or subjunctive) or gender and number (if past tense).

These particles may be combined. If *mu* is one of them, it typically comes last and immediately precedes the verb. *Ni* precedes any particle it negates:

- *Tu má ni durš derenkiš to.* - "You must not dare to drink it".
- *Jiš ni vỹš mu ljubodo.* - "He doesn't hope to ever be loved."

All of the modal particles except *mu* can be attached to adjectives and adverbs.

The impersonal form

Gothic verbs also have an "impersonal form" in their present indicative and subjunctive forms. This continues the Bible Gothic passive, which exhibited very little variations in its inflections. For example, BG *niman'* "to take" had the inflections **nimada** in the first and third person singular, **nimaza** in the second singular, and **nimanda** in all persons in the plural. The subjunctive was similar, with **nimáidáu, nimáizáu** and **nimáindáu** the three attested forms.

Swamp Gothic simplifies these to invariant *nimodo* in the indicative, and *nimjedó* in the subjunctive.

The impersonal form functions as a middle or passive voice. It is used when there is no acting subject in verbs describing weather and the like. It is also used where the nominal subject does not really participate in the action described by the verb:

- *Snjevodo* "It is snowing".
- *Čenodo ja jezas af kuparis.* "It produces copper ores...."
- *Morjesvinas uffa fachodo hjer.* "Porpoises are often caught here."
- *Mit tam skerodo vis dohas šẽt filu langas.* "By this it is clear that the days are much longer."

Lexicon

Swadesh list

No.	English[W]	
1	I	jič
2	you (singular)	tu
3	he	jiš
4	we	viš
5	you (plural)	jus
6	they	jéš
7	this	to
8	that	to di
9	here	hjer
10	there	čer
11	who	vé
12	what	vjet
13	where	vor
14	when	von
15	how	vjevo
16	not	ni
17	all	vols

18	**many**	monojhe
19	**some**	sums
20	**few**	fós
21	**other**	jalis
22	**one**	jẽs
23	**two**	tve
24	**three**	tri
25	**four**	fjedvar
26	**five**	fẽv
27	**big**	mičils
28	**long**	langs
29	**wide**	berets
30	**thick**	teks
31	**heavy**	korovs
32	**small**	ličils
33	**short**	morohs
34	**narrow**	angovs
35	**thin**	tuns
36	**woman**	kino
37	**man (adult male)**	vér
38	**man (human being)**	manišč
39	**child**	boron

40	**wife**	kins
41	**husband**	vorostva
42	**mother**	jéči
43	**father**	atta
44	**animal**	đyzo
45	**fish**	višč
46	**bird**	vujls
47	**dog**	hỹds
48	**louse**	loss
49	**snake**	voroms
50	**worm**	masks
51	**tree**	bojms
52	**forest**	skachs
53	**stick**	stots
54	**fruit**	vokoron
55	**seed**	fré
56	**leaf**	lófs
57	**root**	vorots
58	**bark**	boroks
59	**flower**	blumo
60	**grass**	horos
61	**rope**	reps

62	**skin**	fjels
63	**meat**	mims
64	**blood**	bolot
65	**bone**	košč
66	**fat**	žir
67	**egg**	jožo
68	**horn**	horons
69	**tail**	tul
70	**feather**	fjetra
71	**hair**	skup
72	**head**	hobits
73	**ear**	voza
74	**eye**	voha
75	**nose**	noks
76	**mouth**	mỹds
77	**tooth**	tỹdovs
78	**tongue**	tunga
79	**fingernail**	fingranajls
80	**foot**	fatovs
81	**leg**	litovs
82	**knee**	knivo
83	**hand**	lavo

84	**wing**	vjeno
85	**belly**	võba
86	**guts**	jeretro
87	**neck**	hols
88	**back**	ips
89	**breast**	boroms
90	**heart**	jereta
91	**liver**	jelebra
92	**drink**	đerenkõ
93	**eat**	mačõ
94	**bite**	bjetõ
95	**suck**	dožõ
96	**spit**	spjevõ
97	**vomit**	bjuvotõ
98	**blow**	vjevõ
99	**breathe**	dichõ
100	**laugh**	lochjõ
101	**see**	ševõ
102	**hear**	hošõ
103	**know**	kunõ
104	**think**	hužõ
105	**smell**	donõ

106	**fear**	foročõ
107	**sleep**	šelepõ
108	**live**	vizõ
109	**die**	divõ
110	**kill**	dotanõ
111	**fight**	vjechõ
112	**hunt**	jazõ
113	**hit**	blichvõ
114	**cut**	mječõ
115	**split**	ščerečõ
116	**stab**	mišvõ
117	**scratch**	draskõ
118	**dig**	horobõ
119	**swim**	svumõ
120	**fly**	fjuhõ
121	**walk**	volokõ
122	**come**	čimõ
123	**lie**	vjelõ
124	**sit**	sačõ
125	**stand**	stõdõ
126	**turn**	voročõ
127	**fall**	đusõ

128	**give**	hibõ
129	**hold**	holodõ
130	**squeeze**	trichõ
131	**rub**	čertõ
132	**wash**	tvochõ
133	**wipe**	sverebõ
134	**pull**	tẽsõ
135	**push**	stõkõ
136	**throw**	verepõ
137	**tie**	bẽdõ
138	**sew**	šujõ
139	**count**	rokanõ
140	**say**	kitõ
141	**sing**	šingovõ
142	**play**	lječõ
143	**float**	plavõ
144	**flow**	ronjõ
145	**freeze**	fjusõ
146	**swell**	boljõ
147	**sun**	sojl
148	**moon**	mjena
149	**star**	tungol

150	**water**	vodan
151	**rain**	rijn
152	**river**	java
153	**lake**	lachovs
154	**sea**	sevo
155	**salt**	solot
156	**stone**	ščẽs
157	**sand**	malamo
158	**dust**	stuvis
159	**earth**	jereto
160	**cloud**	mjelechmo
161	**fog**	jimla
162	**sky**	himins
163	**wind**	vjẽdo
164	**snow**	snejovs
165	**ice**	jés
166	**smoke**	rochs
167	**fire**	fon
168	**ash**	ozecho
169	**burn**	boronjõ
170	**road**	hongs
171	**mountain**	berechs

172	**red**	rods
173	**green**	zelens
174	**yellow**	holots
175	**white**	vjets
176	**black**	svorots
177	**night**	nochs
178	**day**	dohs
179	**year**	jero
180	**warm**	voroms
181	**cold**	kolods
182	**full**	fulans
183	**new**	njovs
184	**old**	jalods
185	**good**	chuts
186	**bad**	vjers
187	**rotten**	niljis
188	**dirty**	brudnis
189	**straight**	rots
190	**round**	korols
191	**sharp**	vass
192	**dull**	bòts
193	**smooth**	ladiks

194	**wet**	nečins
195	**dry**	čeress
196	**correct**	vitechs
197	**near**	njevo
198	**far**	fjero
199	**right**	česvo
200	**left**	ljedo
201	**at**	jat
202	**in**	in
203	**with**	mit
204	**and**	u
205	**if**	vis
206	**because**	delas
207	**name**	noma

Numbers

1. *jẽs* (BG **ains**)
2. *tvé* (**twai**)
3. *trij* (**þrija**)
4. *fjedvar* (**fidwor**)
5. *fẽv* (**fimf**)
6. *šech* (**saihs**)
7. *šibỹ* (**sibun**)
8. *atto* (**ahtau**)
9. *njỹ* (**niun**)
10. *čejn* (**taihun**)
11. *jeliv* (**ainlif**)

12. *tveliv* (**twalif**)
13. *trijčen* (***þrijataihun**)
14. *fjedvarčen* (**fidwortaihun**)
15. *fimčen* (**fimftaihun**)
16. *šečen*
17. *šibčen*
18. *attčen*
19. *njŷčen*
20. *tvétižov* (**twai tigjus**)

Only *jẽs* continues to be declined; it is a IIIa adjective with stem *jen-*. Numbers greater than three take the genitive of the item counted: *čejn hononje* "ten chickens".

Further glossary

- *berechtõ* - brighten, illuminate (BG **brechtan**)
- *busns* - shape, manner (BG **busns**)
- *cluachs* - sewer
- *fẽtõ* - find (BG **finþan**)
- *forẽds* - traveller
- *lukorons* - lantern (BG **lukarns**)
- *mots* - food (BG **mats**)
- *poloč* - street (BG **platja**)
- *porongs* - press (BG **praggs**)
- *riurjõ* - uproot (BG **riurjan**)
- *ščopõ* - create, make, design
- *skoloč* - servant (BG **skalks**)
- *strojõ* - strew, spread (BG **straujan**)
- *tẽrjõ* - build (BG **timrjan**)
- *tochts* - pipe, duct

Example text

Bede's Ecclesiastical History

Jažõ jišt Britannia in sevo; mẽ vurus jetonõs tẽ Albion. Vilič ẽt norodo u vješčo, vidro, ma vóro, va Čudišlẽdo, Hólo, u Hispanjo, šo Ivropas delos hóbidos.

Britain is an island in the ocean, formerly called Albion, lying between the north and the west, opposite, though far apart, to Germany, Gaul and Spain, the chief divisions of Europe.

Račič norodas atto hỹdra milos, u tvé hỹdra milos beredo jišt.

It runs northward for 800 miles, and is 200 miles broad.

Sutvara võti ta spečič hójs Gallia Belgica jetona.

It has on the south opposite to it the province called Gallia Belgica.

Josonos u bojmos sumos jišt jažõ fulano, u ha-máta ef lammos u fjechos fođõ, u vinhorodas jalodo in hójõ sumõ.

The island is rich in crops and trees of various kinds, and it is suited for grazing sheep and cattle, and vineyards are grown in some places.

Čenodo ók lẽdo jičo vujla kunje sumje u đyza morjeseva, u jabija boronje u java fulana o viščje.

This land also produces birds of various kinds and marine animals, and (it abounds) in springs and waters full of fish.

Selkas, valas, u morjesvinas uffa fachodo hjer, u sumos kunes ščeledviščje u midije uffa nimodo, u in tõs morohoričo bleščon volje forovje uffa fẽtodo.

Seals, whales, and porpoises are often caught here, and various kinds of shell-fish and mussels are commonly taken, and in these are often found the finest pearls of every colour.

Hjer ja monohje snilja, fero čem tovodo forova 'róda ščeledviščje'; tá ni sóls kunič blečinõ, ni rijn onmočõ, u voročič mjer skóno čer jalodam.

There is also here abundance of molluscs, from which is made the dye of ‘shell-fish red’; this neither the sun can bleach nor the rain mar, and it grows fairer with age.

Lẽdo jičo ja habič čerkas ef soloto u vodan voroman, u botanas voromas in sumõ hojõ, ha-mátas ver volõ jalodõ u beđõ kunjẽ,

The land also has salt-pits and hot water, and hot baths in various localities, suitable for every age and both sexes.

Čenodo ja jezas af kuparis u ježoronis, blivo u šilobor in juchmẽ.

It also produces ores of copper and iron, lead and silver in masses.

Koroban ja fẽtodo hjer; ši jišt žuvlo svoroto, vis je verepodo in fono, teljuchõt fro tiže voromos.

Jet is also found here, which is a black gem; if put in the fire, adders fly from it.

Vurus jažõ sá ja ukrašodo bajm borohõ jotaliston, tve tižu u njÿ rokanje, vÿdrádinon vađõ, čelicnõ, dórõ, u lukõ svẽtuston, vasto borohõ võtoron vÿrokaninon je lečilon.

Formerly this island was also embellished with the noblest of towns, twenty-nine in number, furnished with walls, towers, gates and the strongest of locks, besides countless other towns of smaller size.

Vi jažõ sá vilič noch up čis veredis filu norods, u noches hjer šẽt bereches in sumoro, své uffa in mižinocho sakons kumič an vachvẽs, je še jovẽdis dimmo, je še morohinis vostars; mit tam skerodo vis dohas šẽt filu langas in sumoro, u ja nochas in vẽtoro, tẽ in veredis delõ sutfarõ.

As this island lies close under the very north of the world and the nights here are light in summer so that often at midnight a question arises among the spectators, whether it is the evening gloaming or morning dawn-by this it is clear that the days are much longer in this island in summer, and also the nights in winter, than in the southern parts of the world.

The Lord's Prayer

Atta vÿsoro, tu in himinõ,
vjechnje noma čéna,

Čimje čudonrjeks čéna,
voroče vilja čéna
svo in himino, ja on jereče.

Hib vÿsis ton doh ljev vÿsoro šinčéna,
u bilat vÿsis skulõs vÿsoro
svo viš bilatõ jẽs skulanas vÿsis.

U ni berengje vÿčis in frjestnisa
ok lóše vÿčis af vubilẽ.

Vÿči čéna jišt čudonhorodi u mochs u volodovs in jevẽs, amen.

ᚫᛏᛏᚫ ᚾᚾᛊᚫᚱ ᚠᚾ ᛁᚾ ᚺᛁᛗᛁᚾᚫᛗ,
ᛃᛖᛁᚺᚾᚫᛁ ᚾᚫᛗᛩ ᚠᛖᛁᚾ.
ᚢᛁᛗᚫᛁ ᚠᛁᚾᛊᛁᚾᚫᛊᛊᚾᛊ ᚠᛖᛁᚾᛊ.
ᛃᚫᛁᚱᚠᚫᛁ ᛃᛁᚳᚷᚫ ᚠᛖᛁᚾᛊ,
ᛊᛃᛖ ᛁᚾ ᚺᛁᛗᛁᚾᚫ ᚷᚫᚺ ᚫᚾᚫ ᚫᛁᚱᚠᚫᛁ.

ᚺᚨᚨᛁᚠ ᚢᚾᛊᚨᚱᚨᚾᚨ ᚠᚨᚾᚨ ᛊᛁᚾᛏᛖᛁᚾᚨᚾ ᚷᛁᚠ ᚢᚾᛊ ᚺᛁᛗᛗᚨ ᛞᚨᚷᚨ.
ᚷᚨᚺ ᚨᚠᚨᛖᛏ ᚢᚾᛊ ᚠᚨᛏᛖᛁ ᛊᚱᚢᚾᚨᚾᛊ ᛊᛁᚷᚨᛁᛗᚨ,
ᛊᛃᚨᛊჀᛖ ᚷᚨᚺ Ⴠᛖᛁᛊ ᚨᚠᚨᛖᛏᚨᛗ ᚠᚨᛁᛗ ᛊᚱᚢᚾᚨᛗ ᚢᚾᛊᚨᚱᚨᛁᛗ.
ᚷᚨᚺ ᚾᛁ ᛒᚱᛁᚷᚷᚨᛁᛊ ᚢᚾᛊ ᛁᚾ ᚠᚱᚨᛁᛊᛏᚢᛒᚾᚷᚨᛁ,
ᚨᛦ ᚲᚨᚢᛊᛖᛁ ᚢᚾᛊ ᚨᚠ ᚠᚨᛗᛗᚨ ᚢᛒᛁᛚᛁᚾ.
ᚢᚾᛏᛖ ᚠᛖᛁᚾᚨ ᛁᛊᛏ ᚠᛁᚢᛞᚨᚾᚷᚨᚱᛞᛁ ᚷᚨᚺ ᛗᚨᚺᛏᛊ ᚷᚨᚺ ᚤᚢᚲᚠᚢᛊ ᛁᚾ ᚨᛁᚠᛁᚾᛊ.
ᚨᛗᛖᚾ.

Atta unsar þu in himinam,
weihnai namo þein.
Qimai þiudinassus þeins.
Wairþai wilja þeins,
swe in himina jah ana airþai.
Hlaif unsarana þana sinteinan gif uns himma daga.
jah aflet uns þatei skulans sijaima,
swaswe jah weis afletam þaim skulam unsaraim.
Jah ni briggais uns in fraistubnjai,
ak lausei uns af þamma ubilin;
unte þeina ist þiudangardi jah mahts jah wulþus in aiwins, amen.

John 3:16

Vỹči Hods ton vered svolots ljubodo, toruch habono sunov jiš ton jẽs fiton, toči vos uch lóbje on jima ni mu kiščič nje, och liben mu habje on jevẽ

The 13th Warrior prayer

En, ševo jič attõ ména,
en, ševo jič jéči ména,
svistrõs ména u borodrõs ména.

En, ševo jič erebi čudẽs ména,
afta čil frumiščas.

En, mič ropjõt,
béđõt mič stod nimõ šej jiže
in Valhallas zalõ
var té redons libječ on jevẽ.

Lo there do I see my father; Lo there do I see my mother, my sisters and my brothers; Lo there do I

see the line of my people, back to the beginning. Lo, they do call me, they bid me take my place among them, in the halls of Valhalla, where the brave may live forever.

Notes

1. ↑ Proto-Germanic and other reconstructed words are transcribed in ***bold** with a preceding *. Bible Gothic words are transcribed in **bold**. Swamp Gothic and Crimean Gothic words are transcribed in *italics*.

---

breezewiki

BreezeWiki source code

Documentation and more information

Chat / Bug reports / Feature requests

This unofficial instance is based off the BreezeWiki source code, but is not controlled by the code developer.

This page displays proxied content from https://conlang.fandom.com/wiki/Swamp_Gothic. Text content is available under the CC-BY-SA license, see license info. Media files may have different copying restrictions.

Fandom is a trademark of Fandom, Inc. BreezeWiki is not affiliated with Fandom.